

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA:
Received up to 18th October, 1881.

NATIVE STATES.

THE *Vritt Dhára* (published in Marathi at Dhar) of the 10th October says that the young Maharaja of Kolhapur is entirely at the mercy of his State officials. Some time ago the Bombay Government allowed him to live at Kolhapur. But it is to be regretted that he is again said to be unwell. On the day of the last Dasahra festival thousands of his subjects assembled together in the hope that he would come out of his palace and perform the Dasahra ceremonies according to the custom of Hindu Rajas, and that they would have an opportunity of seeing him on that day. But he was not allowed to leave the palace. This grieved the people to the heart. Sada Siva Pandurang, vakíl, prepared a memorial addressed to the Bombay Government and asked the people to sign it. Moreover, he delivered a long speech on the occasion, which extended over six hours, from 4 to 10 P. M., on the condition of the Maharaja. The principal points urged in the memorial are these:—(1) The Maharaja has got no disease, but those

Circulation,
125 copies.

who have been appointed to look after his health ill-treat him. He sent a letter to his parents, in which he asked them to borrow Rs. 4,000 and to engage a barrister-at-law, who should wait on His Excellency the Viceroy on his behalf, and to take him to their own house, otherwise he would be poisoned. (2) His parents, having heard of his illness, have come to Kolhapur to see him and have been staying there for the last eleven days, but the Agent has not yet granted them permission to see him. (3) His mother should be allowed to tend him. The doctor, who has come from Poona to see him, is of opinion that his illness is due to his mental derangement, and that if his mother is allowed to tend him, his illness may be cured without any medicine at all. The memorial has been already signed by 386 persons, and more signatures are being secured to it. Alas! It is a matter of wonder and regret that the descendant of Sivaji, whom even the kings of Delhi feared, should be in such a miserable condition. He is, as it were, beaten and is not allowed even to cry. His people have to grieve helplessly for him. The ways of Heaven are inscrutable. We earnestly pray that Lord Ripon may take the case of the Maharaja of Kolhapur into consideration and punish his oppressors. The Sarv Janib Sabha of Poona also should send a memorial to the Government on his behalf.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
490 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 12th October says that it appears from English newspapers that the idea "The coming revolution." that the existing form of government should be changed has become very general in England. Public writers have begun to openly declare that the Prince of Wales has probably little hope of coming to the throne. According to the British constitution the King of England has really no power at all, but even the existence of a nominal king is regarded by Englishmen as opposed to the spirit of the present civilized times and as an interference with their rights, and therefore they are thinking of doing

away with the monarchical form of government. The spread of such evil notions among Englishmen shows that the time is not distant when they will have to make room in England for a better race. Judging from the present state of affairs in England, we are afraid that both the higher and the lower classes will welcome a revolution. The concessions that have been made to the lower classes of Ireland will induce the lower classes of England to demand similar concessions. As regards the higher classes, it should be observed that formerly there was union among the men, and they were actuated in their public utterances solely by a desire of promoting the interests of their country. But now the British politicians are only desirous of seeking notoriety and attack each other in a way that creates ill-feeling among them. At the time of general parliamentary elections the candidates secure votes by giving feasts to the electors. The votes are as it were sold to the highest bidder. As regards "the fourth estate," each member of the press is also, like the politicians, anxious of making himself notorious by criticising the existing institutions and by proposing changes. A pamphlet, entitled "The Coming Revolution," has lately been published in England and has had a very rapid sale. Even its name clearly shows what a mischievous book it must be. The people in England have already more liberty than even those of any country where the republican form of government exists. What more do they expect from the establishment of a republic in their country? They should remember that they will have to pay very dearly for a revolution. The *Pioneer* has an article on the subject in question in its issue of the 15th September last. It is surprising that our contemporary, which is regarded as a Government organ and is held in great respect by the public, remarks in the article that a revolution could be effected in England without a civil war, as the monarchy has lost much of its prestige in the eyes of the people, and if the attempt is postponed until the adherents of the monarchical form of government have

entirely disappeared. Our contemporary endeavours to frighten the native chiefs of India with the threat that a revolution in England will disturb the peace even in her distant possessions. But our contemporary should remember that the natives greatly love their sovereign and will never allow the British to deprive the royal family altogether of its authority. Moreover, it is incomprehensible that all Englishmen should become the enemies of their country and their sovereign. The present form of English government has all the advantages of a monarchy and a republic and is free from the evils incidental to both. The native papers are charged by some European officers with spreading sedition in the country. But are not the writings of the English and the Anglo-Indian press worse than those of the native press? Our contemporary says that the Native States in India will not be wholly free from the effects of a revolution in England. The propagation of such thoughts in India is very unwise. The native chiefs are afraid that, if the British nation does not hesitate to disregard the rights of its own hereditary sovereign, it will hardly regard their rights.

The same paper of the 15th October says that since the
The Government and the natives. accession of the Liberals to power, they
have improved their relations with foreign powers. They have put an end to the wars which were
begun by their predecessors. They have also been introducing reforms in the internal administration of the United Kingdom. The late Conservative Government ruled, so to speak,
with an iron sceptre, and the object of the Liberals is to make the British Government a really moral Government. But
it is to be regretted that India has not been benefited in any way by this change of government. The natives hailed with
joy the accession of the Liberals to power and indulged in high hopes. But they have been disappointed. There has
been no change in the policy of the Government towards them. The Liberal Government holds the same iron rod over their

heads which the late Conservative Government did. They cannot consider that the iron rod has been removed from over their heads until they are admitted to an equal share with Europeans in the administration of their country. We admit that the time has not yet come for the establishment of a separate Parliament in India, but the time has come when the natives should be gradually taught the art of self-government. The writer then proposes the following measures for the improvement of the condition of the natives :—

- (1) A council consisting of natives should be established in each province, and each local Government should be required to conduct the administration in accordance with the advice of that council. The members of the council should be elected by the people. But of course certain restrictions should be imposed as to the education, social position, age, &c., of the men who should be eligible for the council.
- (2) Civil justice is very costly at present: sometimes the cost of a suit exceeds the value of the subject-matter. A *panchayat* should be established in every district for the decision of civil suits. Retired Government officers and pleaders should be eligible for the *panchayat*.
- (3) Lord Lytton not only imposed restrictions upon the liberty of the vernacular press and passed a new Arms Act, but also deprived the natives of that power which his predecessors had given them in matters of local administration. His Government deprived the municipal committees and district committees of all power. The *Koh-i-Nūr* then publishes a translation of the article which appeared in the *Calcutta Statesman* of the 8th October on the subject, and remarks that it deserves to be written in golden letters. The *Koh-i-Nūr* then proceeds to observe that English education is essentially necessary for the improvement of the condition of the natives. But it is to be regretted that the Liberal Government, like the Conservative Government, is endeavouring to check it. Natives are being led to believe that the study of Oriental languages is more useful than that of English. The Govern-

ment has taken the cup of milk from their hands and has given them a cup of water rendered white by lime. Lord Lytton, in the speech delivered by him at Lahore in 1879, argued as if English education was not advantageous to the natives. The *Hindu Patriot* has well exposed the fallacies of his arguments in its issue of the 26th September last. Here the *Koh-i-Nur* quotes some extracts from the *Hindu Patriot's* article in question and the well-known remarks made by Sir Charles Metcalfe in favour of the encouragement of education in India. The *Koh-i-Nur* then proceeds to remark that the British are not only very wise but also a very courageous people. They do not fear any rebellion of the natives. The real motive which has induced the Government to endeavour to suppress English education appears to be the thought that, if the natives acquire a high English education, it will have, according to its promise, to admit them to the higher ranks of the public service which are at present entirely monopolized by the Europeans, and if it will not do so, it will be considered unjust and the natives will become discontented. When some natives competed successfully at the Civil Service examinations held in London, the limit of age for candidates was lowered to preclude the admission of natives to the Civil Service in future. The door of the Medical Service has also been closed against them. The late Conservative Government deprived them of all rights and privileges, and even the Liberal Government has hitherto shown no indulgence to them.

Circulation,
715 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 12th October, referring to an article which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 4th October on the religious quarrels between the Hindus and Musalmans, says that the *Pioneer* remarks at one place that the beef matter is merely a pretext or a watchword like that of the greased cartridges, and that the Hindus are really aiming at something very different. In refutation of the opinion of the *Pioneer*, the *Oudh Akhbār* argues that the religious quarrels of the Hindus and Musalmans

do not show that either of the two classes are disaffected towards the Government. Both the classes appreciate the advantages of British rule and are perfectly loyal to the Government. Especially have the Hindus profited from the improvement of trade under British rule, and they cannot be so foolish and ungrateful as to do anything against that Government which has bestowed so many benefits on them.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 30th September (received on the 18th October) says

Circulation,
147 copies.

The quarrel between the
Hindus and Musalmans of
Aligarh.

that a quarrel lately arose between the

Hindus and Musalmans at Aligarh,

but fortunately it was amicably settled. One day a monkey went to a Muhammadan mosque and did some injury to its pinnacle. Pity or tenderness is quite unknown to Musalmans. A Musalman at once shot the monkey and dragged it into the *bazar*. This touched the feelings of the Hindus, and they instituted a criminal suit against him. Moreover, some Musalmans threw stones into the *Ramlila fair* for one or two days. It was apprehended that riots might take place during the fair. But Mr. Mulock, the Joint Magistrate of Aligarh, wisely nipped the growing enmity between the two classes in the bud. When he received the petition of the Hindus complaining of the killing of the monkey by the Musalmans, he sent for both the accused and the plaintiffs and told them in a threatening tone that they had better settle such matters out of court, otherwise both the parties would suffer for it. This brought both the Hindus and the Musalmans to their senses, and they turned their attention towards an amicable settlement of the quarrel. Munshi Dhiraj Lal and Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan took great pains in effecting a reconciliation between the two classes. The Hindus and Musalmans held a meeting at the town-hall. Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan, on behalf of the Musalmans, apologised to the Hindus for the killing of the monkey, which had wounded the feelings of the Hindus, and said that no Musalman would kill any monkey in future, and that the municipal committee would make some arrange-

ments for the protection of the property of the people against monkeys. Munshi Dhiraj Lal, on behalf of the Hindus, accepted the apology. We are very thankful to Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan, Munshi Dhiraj Lal, and Mr. Mulock for the amicable settlement of the quarrel between the two classes. It is our earnest prayer that officers like Mr. Lang and Mr. Mulock may always rule over us.

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* of the 15th October says: We have for a long time been hearing that the Deputy Commissioner of Multan has resolved to prosecute some native paper for libel. It is difficult to say whether he has really resolved to prosecute it or means merely to threaten it. We do not know for certainty which that paper is, but it is generally reported to be the *Tribune* of Lahore, which, like the other papers, severely commented on the Multan riots. Mr. Roe's letter to the *Civil and Military Gazette* shows that he will immediately take action against the paper in question, but it is doubtful how far he will succeed in his object. Obviously every paper which has criticised his proceedings has done so in good faith. We do not even now hesitate to declare that there are measures which, had they been adopted by the Deputy Commissioner, would have prevented the riots. If he did not adopt those measures, he is to blame. It will be remembered that Pandit Gopi Nath, Maulvi Muhammad Husain, and others who are not Government officers, were able to effect a reconciliation between the Hindus and Musalmans of Lahore when a misunderstanding lately arose between them. Then, could not even the Deputy Commissioner of Multan amicably settle the quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans of that place? If any editor has made a malicious attack on him, he may prosecute him if he chooses. But he should remember that an editor can with perfect impunity criticise the conduct even of the Viceroy in good faith and declare that he is an ignorant and incompetent man if he makes any mistake. If false statements

have found a place in any paper, it can easily publish a contradiction when it comes to know that they are false. When this is the case, it is difficult to realize why some native papers are bringing themselves into disrepute by indulging in false encomiums on the Deputy Commissioner of Multan.

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

The same paper of the 12th October quotes the well-known remarks made by Sir Charles Metcalfe in favour of the encouragement of education in India when the question of granting liberty to the Indian Press was under the consideration of the Government of India, and observes that these words were uttered by Sir Charles Metcalfe—who was a true friend of his own country and was famous for his ability, foresight, philanthropy, and justice—about forty years ago, when the question of the liberty of the press engaged the attention of Government. There were many Europeans in this country at that time who, like the advocates of the Panjáb University, were opposed to the spread of English education, on the ground that it would make the natives acquainted with their rights and privileges, and that in that case it would be difficult to keep them in check. They said that if the press were made free, the natives would become unruly and the country would pass out of the hands of the British. But, fortunately, there were men like Lord Macaulay and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who were as it were the incarnations of wisdom and justice in India at the time. They adopted such excellent measures as made the natives forget the ways and means by which Englishmen had acquired possession of India and laid the foundations of British rule on a strong basis. But it is to be regretted that the present race of European officials, instead of strengthening those foundations, are endeavouring to destroy them. Let this be as it may. Our object in referring to the opinion of Sir Charles Metcalfe on this occasion is only to show to the advocates of the Panjáb University that English education, far from making the natives disloyal, is calculated to increase their

The Panjáb University.

loyalty by enabling them to appreciate the better the advantages of British rule. Some of our simple-hearted contemporaries have been duped by the crafty supporters of the Panjab University, and consequently have expressed their sympathy with the objects of that institution. The supporters of the University declare that its object is to encourage the study of Oriental literature and science, and that therefore its opponents are the enemies of Sanskrit and Arabic. But the fact of the matter is that it is not so much the object of the University to encourage the study of Oriental literature and science as to check the spread of English education in the Panjáb. Can a University which does not aim at encouraging English education, we ask our contemporaries, do the smallest good to the country? There are many Maulvis and Pandits who are perfect Arabic and Sanscrit scholars ; but do they in the least promote the interests of their country? They are not eligible for posts in the public service and are held in no respect by Government. They are quite ignorant of politics. The Lahore University College has been in existence for the last ten years. Has any *Oriental* scholar turned out by that institution rendered any services to his country or has he been able to improve his own condition?

The English Supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the

The memorial of the educated natives of Rawal Pindi against the raising of the Panjáb University to the status of a University.

11th October makes the following remarks in regard to the memorial submitted by the educated natives of Rawal Pindi to the Government of India,

protesting against the raising of the Panjáb University to the full status of a University:—

“ We hear from Rawal Pindi that signatures were obtained to the memorial against raising the Panjáb University College to the status of a University on the misrepresentation made by a native pleader that the Government of India was going to suppress English education in the Panjáb. The memorial, it seems, was prepared by one Siris Chander, a

pupil in the Training College, Lahore, and a general assistant in the *Tribune* newspaper, and by Babu Chander Nath, a teacher in the Government zila school, both being Bengalis. The same memorial, it also appears, was sent to the headmaster of the Government school at Gujranwala, who held a meeting in the Government school, which, it is said, was chiefly attended by the pupils of that school as well as of the mission school. In both towns there exists great indignation at the attempts that have been made to throw discredit on the national University, especially as these attempts appear to have been largely influenced by members of the Educational Department and by students and others who have been punished for misconduct or have incurred the displeasure of the authorities of the Panjáb University. After all, the clamour that has been raised is out of all proportion to the character, position, and number of the malcontents, which do not bear enquiry in the large majority of cases."

POST-OFFICE.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 8th October, referring to the

Circulation,
300 copies.

The reduction of postage
on newspapers.

proposed reduction of postage on newspapers which are not more than three tolas in weight, urges that the postage on all newspapers should be reduced, without any restriction as to weight. A very small number of vernacular newspapers weighs three tolas or less in weight. The majority of vernacular papers and almost all the newspapers published in English exceed that limit.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Octr. 15th	Octr. 18th	...
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 10th & 14th,	" 13th & 17th	...
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali,	7th	" 14th	225 copies.
4	<i>Ahsan-al-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	6th	" 13th	115 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Sikandari</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	15th	" 18th	60 "
6	<i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	9th	" 13th	64 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	12th & 15th	" 16th & 18th	1,700 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	8th	" 13th	80 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai,</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	"	" 18th	125 "
10	<i>Akmal-al-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din	11th	" 15th	80 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	11th & 15th	" 13th & 17th	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Mir-Nisar Ali	11th	" 15th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anwar-al-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tagh Bahadur	6th & 13th,	" 16th	125 copies.
14	<i>Ashraf-al-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	11th	" 15th	100 "
15	<i>Biharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram	Sept. 30th	" 18th	147 "
16	<i>Darbada-i-Qaisari,</i>	Benares	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	Octr. 8th	" 14th	225 "
17	<i>Darbada-i-Sikandari,</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Mahammad Husain,	" 10th	" 13th	410 "

18	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	Husain Ali	...	14th	...	225	"
19	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...	17th	...	...	"
20	<i>Hajyat-i-Jawidani</i>	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	...	Jhabbe Lal	...	14th	...	80	"
21	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi	Bi-weekly	...	Mahabir Prasad	...	15th & 17th	...	188	"
22	<i>Jalwa-i-Tar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	...	Rae Ganeshi Lal	...	12th & 15th,	...	50	"
23	<i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub	...	8th	...	250	"
24	<i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	...	Baleswar Prasad	...	10th	...	725 copies (in-	"
								14th	...	cluding 370	"
										copies taken	"
										by Govt.)	"
										350 copies.	"
25	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	...	Chintamani Rao	...	15th	...	600	"
26	<i>Khair Khud-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly	...	Maha Narain	...	18th	...	...	"
27	<i>Khair Khud-i-Pan-</i>	Gujran-	Ditto	Weekly	...	Brij Lal	...	14th	...	...	"
	<i>jeb.</i>	wala.									
28	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	...	15th & 18th	...	490 copies (in-	"
								respectively.		cluding 86	"
										copies taken	"
										by Govt.)	"
										365 copies.	"
29	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	...	Jamil-al-din	...	16th	...	100	"
30	<i>Madrar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	...	14th	...	...	"
31	<i>Mashir-i-Qaiser</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	12th	...	200	"
32	<i>Mikir-i-Darakhshin</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	...	Nusrat Ali	...	"	...	150	"
33	<i>Mikir-i-Nisroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Weekly	...	Muhib-ul-Jah	...	"	...	90	"
34	<i>Muraqa-i-Tahrir</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	Bihari Lal	...	18th	...	125	"
35	<i>Mutla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	15th	...	32	"
36	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	Amjid Ali	...	14th & 18th	...	120	"
								respectively.			"
37	<i>Nejmal Akhbar</i>	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ruh-al-Jah Khan	...	17th	...	200	"
38	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ambika Prasad	...	18th	...	106	"
39	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry	...	15th	...	700	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	<i>Nur-al-Abedr</i>	... Allahabad,	Urdu	... Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	Octr. 15th	1881. ...	120 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
41	<i>Nur-al-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	... Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	" "	" "	387 copies.
42	<i>Nusrat-al-Akhdar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Tri-monthly,	Nasrat Ali	1st & 11th	12th	80
43	<i>Oudh Akhdar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 12th to 18th,	" 12th to 18th respectively.	715 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
44	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	... Weekly	Sajjad Husain	11th	16th	600 copies.
45	<i>Panjabi Akhdar</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	" 5th & 8th	" 12th	300 "
46	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	... Weekly	Fateh-al-din	11th	16th	150
47	<i>Patiala Akhdar</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	... Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	10th	15th	300
48	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal	12th	16th	50
49	<i>Rafah-i-Am</i>	... Sialkot	Ditto	... Ditto	Divan Ohand	15th	18th	600
50	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 13th & 17th,	" 14th & 18th respectively.	417
51	<i>Sadiq-al-Akhdar</i>	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	... Weekly	Abdul Quds	13th	15th	455
52	<i>Shafat-al-Sudur</i>	... Lahore	Arabic	... Monthly	Maulvi Faisal Hasan.	For the months of June and July.	" "	...
53	<i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	... Weekly	Haider Ali	Octr. 11th	" 14th	325

54	<i>Talid-al-Islam</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	... Monthly	... Amjid Ali	... For the month of Shawwal.	8th	...
55	<i>Tusiya-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Weekly	... Wilayat Ali	... Sept. 23rd	14th	...
56	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Siolkot	Ditto	... Tri-weekly	... Gyan Chand	... Oct. 9th, 12th & 15th.	14th, 18th, & 18th, respectively.	900
57	<i>Vritt Dhara</i>	... Dhar	Marathi	... Weekly	... Hari Bhaskar	... 10th	15th	125
58	<i>Waqaya Alam</i>	... Ghazipur,	Urdu	... Ditto	... Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	... 13th	13th	250

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd October, 1881. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

